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20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

21 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

22 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

23 No. CR 24-621 (B)-MWF

24 Plaintiff,

25 v.
26 DURK BANKS, et al.,
27 Defendants.

GOVERNMENT'S OMNIBUS OPPOSITION TO
DEFENDANT DURK BANKS' MOTION IN
LIMINE TO EXCLUDE PROPOSED 404 (B)
EVIDENCE AND DEFENDANT DEANDRE
WILSON'S MOTION FOR SEVERANCE

28 Plaintiff United States of America, by and through its counsel
of record, the Acting United States Attorney for the Central District
of California and Assistant United States Attorneys Ian V. Yanniello,
Gregory W. Staples, and Daniel H. Weiner, hereby files its Omnibus
Opposition to Defendant Durk Banks' Motion in Limine to Exclude
Government's Proposed 404(b) Evidence (Dkt. 258) and Defendant
Deandre Wilson's Motion for Severance (Dkt. 242) in the
above-captioned case. The Motion to Exclude is joined by defendants
Wilson, Lindsey, and Houston. The Motion for Severance is joined by
defendants Lindsey and Houston. The government submits that its

1 omnibus response furthers efficiency and judicial economy, as the
2 factual and legal issues substantially overlap.

3 This Opposition is based upon the attached memorandum of points
4 and authorities, the files and records in this case, and such further
5 evidence and argument as the Court may permit.

6 Dated: October 27, 2025 Respectfully submitted,

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1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2 **I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT**

3 The Second Superseding Indictment ("SSI") charges defendants
4 with, among other crimes, Murder-for-Hire Resulting in Death,
5 Conspiracy to Commit Murder-for-Hire Resulting in Death, and Stalking
6 Resulting in Death. Trial is set to begin on January 20, 2026.

7 At trial, the defendants cannot credibly dispute that T.B. and
8 his entourage were stalked for hours across Los Angeles, and that
9 S.R. was brazenly murdered in broad daylight by three of the
10 stalkers. Rather, the disputed facts and the crux of the trial will
11 be *who* ordered and participated in the calculated murder, and *why*?
12 The SSI contains core allegations necessary to answer these questions
13 and to prove the government's case, including: (1) evidence
14 establishing motive, including that in 2020, Dayvon Bennett aka King
15 Von, a high-ranking OTF member and close friend of defendant Banks,
16 was shot and killed following a physical altercation with T.B. at a
17 nightclub in Atlanta, Georgia, SSI ¶ 3; and (2) evidence about
18 defendant Banks' leadership of OTF, which operates both as a
19 legitimate music enterprise with a group of members (including
20 defendant Banks) who operate consistent with a street gang seeking
21 revenge and perpetuating violence on behalf of OTF.

22 Despite the obvious materiality of these case-dispositive
23 issues, defendant Banks' motion seeks to exclude *essentially all*
24 evidence related to them, effectively blinding the jury to evidence
25 necessary to tell a coherent and accurate story about S.R.'s murder.
26 Among other things, evidence proving these core allegations is
27 necessary to explain why the Los Angeles murder was committed and the
28 identity, roles, and relationships of each of the co-conspirators ---

1 including defendant Banks, who attempted to conceal his participation
2 by acting through trusted intermediaries, including defendant Wilson
3 [REDACTED].

4 The motion should be denied in its entirety for several reasons.
5 *First*, defendant attempts to isolate each piece of disputed evidence
6 and apply Rule 404(b), when much of the evidence is inextricably
7 intertwined with the charges and not subject to Rule 404. *Second*,
8 defendant argues for exclusion because the evidence will purportedly
9 cause a mini-trial and/or defendants' admissions (including lyrics)
10 are subject to differing interpretations. As set forth below, the
11 government intends to streamline and expediently present the critical
12 evidence at issue, mostly through witnesses --- including those
13 cooperating with the government --- who will already be testifying at
14 trial. Moreover, to the extent defendants ascribe a meaning to
15 defendants' statements that differs from the government's
16 interpretation, that is the purpose of a jury trial.

17 The Court should therefore reject defendants' request to prevent
18 the jury from hearing the following highly probative evidence, which
19 is critical to telling a coherent and accurate story about S.R.'s
20 murder:

- 21 • Evidence related to T.B.'s associate shooting and killing
22 Dayvon Bennett aka "King Von" outside of an Atlanta nightclub
23 in November 2020, see Mot. at 6-7. **This evidence proves
motive and is inextricably intertwined with the charges and
not subject to Rule 404(b)**;
- 24 • That following Bennett's 2020 death, defendant Banks and OTF
25 members faced pressure from fans to "slide for Von,"
referring to seeking revenge for Bennett's death, see Mot. at
26 15-16. **This evidence proves motive and is inextricably
intertwined with the charges and not subject to Rule 404(b)**;
- 27 • Defendant Banks' statements on a podcast (1) acknowledging
28 the public pressure to "slide for Von" and (2) admitting the

1 pressure subsided after the Los Angeles murder of S.R.,
2 noting "[f]or some reason I just don't see them comments no
3 more . . . for some odd reason . . .", see Mot. at 13-14.

4 **This evidence is a party admission and otherwise inextricably
5 intertwined with the charges and not subject to Rule 404(b);**

- 6 • Evidence related to OTF's structure and defendant Banks's
7 control over OTF members, including two text threads in which
8 defendant Banks discusses violence targeted against rivals,
9 see Mot. at 20-22. **This evidence is inextricably intertwined
10 with the charges and material to proving the relationship
11 among co-conspirators, identity, intent, plan, modus operandi
12 and absence of mistake;**
- 13 • Evidence related to certain of defendant Banks' lyrics (i.e.,
14 admissions) about placing bounties and greenlighting
15 violence, see Mot. at 11, 25. **This evidence is a party
16 admission and otherwise material to proving identity, intent,
17 plan, modus operandi and absence of mistake;** and
- 18 • Evidence showing a 2022 Chicago murder was motivated by money
19 linked to OTF and defendant Banks, see Mot. at 16. **This
20 evidence is material to proving identity, intent, plan, modus
21 operandi and absence of mistake.**

22 For the reasons described below, the Court should reject the
23 motion in full so the government can prove these core allegations
24 integral to its case and present a coherent story to the jury.

25 For substantially similar reasons, the Court should also deny
26 defendants Wilson, Lindsey, and Houston's request for severance.
27 These defendants fail to demonstrate any unfair prejudice --- in a
28 conspiracy trial --- from the introduction of evidence showing how
the conspiracy operated, the relationship between co-conspirators,
and the motive for the conspiracy. Any concern for unfairness can be
addressed through limiting instructions from the Court, as trial
courts routinely do and courts of appeal routinely affirm. The
consumption of court time for multiple trials far outweighs any risk
of unfair prejudice in this case. The motion to sever should be
denied.

1 **II. LEGAL BACKGROUND¹**

2 **A. Inextricably Intertwined Evidence**

3 The Ninth Circuit has long permitted the government to offer a
4 complete picture of the charged crime. "A jury is entitled to know
5 the circumstances and background of a criminal charge. It cannot be
6 expected to make its decision in a void -- without knowledge of the
7 . . . circumstances of the acts which form the basis of the charge."

8 United States v. Daly, 974 F.2d 1215, 1217 (9th Cir. 1992).

9 Accordingly, evidence that is "inextricably intertwined" with
10 the charged conduct is admissible without regard to the "other
11 crimes" requirement of Federal Rule of Evidence 404(b). United
12 States v. DeGeorge, 380 F.3d 1203, 1220 (9th Cir. 2004). The
13 exclusion of "inextricably intertwined" facts from the ambit of Rule
14 404(b) is because the evidence is "offered as direct evidence of the
15 fact in issue, not as circumstantial evidence requiring an inference
16 as to the character of the excused." United States v. Loftis, 843
17 F.3d 1173, 1176 (9th Cir. 2016).

18 The Ninth Circuit recognizes two kinds of inextricably
19 intertwined evidence: (1) evidence which "constitutes a part of the
20 transaction that serves as the basis for the criminal charge," and
21 (2) evidence that is "necessary" to "permit the prosecutor to offer a
22 coherent and comprehensible story regarding the commission of the
23 crime.'" United States v. Vizcarra-Martinez, 66 F.3d 1006, 1012-13
24 (9th Cir. 1995). With respect to the latter, the Ninth Circuit has
25 held that "it is obviously necessary in certain cases for the

27 **¹** The government's opposition to defendants' motion to dismiss
28 for vagueness includes a thorough summary of the allegations in the
SSI, which the government incorporates herein by reference.

1 government to explain either the circumstances under which particular
2 evidence was obtained or the events surrounding the commission of the
3 crime." Id. at 1013; see also United States v. Collins, 90 F.3d
4 1420, 1428 (9th Cir. 1996) (evidence is admissible "for the purpose
5 of providing the context in which the charged crime occurred").

6 **B. Rule 404(b) Evidence**

7 Under Rule 404(b), evidence of a defendant's prior crimes or
8 wrongful acts may not be introduced to show bad character, but it is
9 admissible to show motive, opportunity, intent, plan, knowledge,
10 absence of mistake, or lack of accident. Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) (2);
11 United States v. Bailey, 696 F.3d 794, 799 (9th Cir. 2012). The
12 Ninth Circuit has consistently held that Rule 404(b) is a "rule of
13 inclusion," which permits the admission of other relevant crimes or
14 acts "except where it tends to prove only criminal disposition."
15 United States v. Ayers, 924 F.2d 1468, 1472-73 (9th Cir. 1991)
16 (cleaned up); United States v. Cruz-Garcia, 344 F.3d 951, 954 (9th
17 Cir. 2003) (same).

18 Other acts evidence is admissible under Rule 404(b) if: "(1) the
19 evidence tends to prove a material point; (2) the prior act is not
20 too remote in time; (3) the evidence is sufficient to support a
21 finding that the defendant committed the other act; and (4) (in cases
22 where knowledge and intent are at issue) the act is similar to the
23 offense charged." United States v. Vo, 413 F.3d 1010, 1018 (9th Cir.
24 2005) (cleaned up). "Once it has been established that the evidence
25 offered serves one of the [404(b)] purposes, the . . . 'only'
26 conditions justifying the exclusion of the evidence are those
27 described in Federal Rule of Evidence 403: unfair prejudice,
28 confusion of the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, waste of

1 time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence." United
2 States v. Curtin, 489 F.3d 935, 944 (9th Cir. 2007).

3 **III. THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED EVIDENCE IS NECESSARY TO PROVE CORE**
4 **ISSUES IN THIS TRIAL**

5 **A. Evidence of Defendant Banks' and OTF's Rivalry with T.B. is**
6 **Inextricably Intertwined with the Murder and Stalking**
Charges

7 Defendant Banks concedes that "most of the [government's]
8 proposed evidence would not properly fall within the purview of []
9 Rule 404(b)." (Mot. at 4.) The government agrees. That is why the
10 government's preliminary disclosure² stated that the motive-related
11 evidence of OTF's and defendant Banks' rivalry with T.B. was direct
12 evidence of, and inextricably intertwined with, the murder charges in
13 the SSI, which should be admitted against all defendants. (See Mot.,
14 Ex. A at 2.)

15 The government seeks to introduce two discrete categories of
16 motive-related evidence that are necessary to explain the events
17 surrounding S.R.'s murder: (i) evidence related to the murder of
18 Bennett in November 2020 and defendant Banks' and his OTF
19 co-conspirators' rivalry with T.B.; (ii) the public pressure ---
20

21 ² The Court-ordered deadline for the government to provide
22 notice of its intent to introduce evidence under Rule 404(b) is
23 November 17, 2025. In August 2025, the government provided
24 defendants with an early, preliminary disclosure of certain acts the
25 government intends to prove at trial. This preliminary disclosure
26 was made as a compromise to accommodate defendants' request to
27 provide advance notice of other "large events" (e.g., additional
28 assaults or murders) that the government would seek to introduce at
trial. Accordingly, on September 1, 2025 --- over two months before
the Court-ordered 404(b) disclosure deadline --- the government
provided its preliminary notice. Rather than identify what portions
of the preliminary notice he believed were insufficient or wait until
the government provided any updated notice in mid-November, defendant
filed this motion, seeking wholesale exclusion of evidence in the
preliminary notice.

1 including from defendant Banks' and OTF's fans who repeatedly and
2 publicly demanded that Banks exact revenge by "sliding for Von" for
3 Bennett's death; and (iii) statements and/or admissions the
4 defendants³ made about "Sliding for Von" and fan pressure.

5 Defendant concedes this evidence is relevant to the government's
6 theory that the OTF defendants sought revenge against T.B., but
7 argues the evidence should be excluded (1) based on inapplicable case
8 law analyzing Rule 404(b) evidence, and (2) because the introduction
9 of the evidence will purportedly result in a "mini-trial." (See Mot.
10 at 6-7.) Both arguments fail for multiple reasons.

11 First, contrary to defendant's claim, the motive evidence is not
12 subject to Rule 404(b). Rule 404 exists to dissuade juries from
13 convicting a defendant because of otherwise unrelated evidence of
14 defendant's bad character. See United States v. McCourt, 925 F.2d
15 1229, 1235-36 (9th Cir. 1991). That rule simply has no applicability
16 for the above acts, as the government is not contending that any
17 defendant in this case killed Bennett --- the facts show someone
18 affiliated with T.B. did, which is why the evidence is relevant in
19 this case. This motive evidence is clearly admissible, as it is
20 necessary to "explain the reason that [defendant Banks and the other
21 co-conspirators] would kill [T.B.]," and "show how and why" the
22 hitmen in this case flew across the country in search of a reward for
23 the killing. United States v. Santiago, 46 F.3d 885, 889 (9th Cir.
24 1995); see United States v. Mills, 704 F.2d 1553, 1559 (11th Cir.
25 1983) ("To make the crime comprehensible to a jury it was necessary

26
27 ³ Defendant Banks's motion to exclude cites to statements made
28 by defendant Banks; however, the government reserves the right to
present at trial relevant statements and admissions made by any
defendant.

1 for the government to show how the Aryan Brotherhood functioned, that
2 Mills was a member of the Aryan Brotherhood, that an affront to a
3 fellow member might serve as an adequate motivation for Mills to kill
4 a person whom he barely knew, and that it was possible for a member
5 of the Brotherhood incarcerated in one federal prison to communicate
6 the murder contract to another member in a different prison, despite
7 mail censorship and restrictions on inter-inmate correspondence.”).

8 Second, defendant’s contention that the public comments on his
9 social media do not bear on his state of mind or motive (Mot. at 16)
10 is belied by his own admissions. For example, defendant Banks rapped
11 in one 2021 song: “They be on my page like ‘slide for Von,’ I know
12 they trollin’ me,”⁴ an obvious reference to the scores of fans who
13 goaded him and OTF into retaliating on his social media.⁵ Then,
14 following S.R.’s murder, defendant appeared on a well-known podcast
15 where he tacitly admitted his involvement. After being asked about
16 his rivalry with T.B. and in response to the interviewer’s question
17 about whether defendant was “triggered by the ‘slide for Von’
18 comments,” defendant coyly responded, “For some reason I just don’t
19 see them comments no more . . . for some odd reason . . . might be
20 the water . . . we here though.”⁶ These direct admissions --- which
21

22 ⁴ See Nardo Wick ft. Lil Durk, 21 Savage, & G Herb, “Who Want
23 Smoke??”, available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U2SNwxE-0Us>.

24 ⁵ As discussed below, defendant’s contention that introducing
25 rap lyrics will be time consuming is wrong. Defendant cannot
seriously dispute that he publicly rapped and embraced the lyrics.
It is therefore inapposite when the lyrics were written or who wrote
the lyrics. These statements are direct admissions of defendant’s
motive, whether they were rapped in a song, written in a diary, or
sent in a text message. Defendants, of course, are free to argue to
the jury that someone else --- not defendant Banks --- wrote the
lyrics or that the lyrics have a different meaning.

26 ⁶ Defendant’s contention that “it is unclear what ‘slide for
27 Von’ means” (Motion at 15) is belied by his own admissions.

1 show defendant Banks' state of mind and embrace of his feud with T.B.
2 --- "pertain to the chain of events explaining the context, motive
3 and set-up of the crime," and are therefore integral to the
4 government's narrative. United States v. Williford, 764 F.2d 1493,
5 1499 (11th Cir. 1985); Santiago, 46 F.3d at 889 (defendant's
6 admission that he needed to kill someone to join Mexican Mafia
7 inextricably intertwined to show why defendant killed a stranger in
8 prison).

9 Defendant's contention that the motive evidence will create a
10 "mini trial" is similarly meritless. The motive evidence is
11 coextensive with the presentation of the government's case, including
12 cooperating witness testimony. For example, [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED].

23 _____
24 ⁷ The government reserves the right to decide how it will
introduce trial evidence, however, the government notes that [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED]. While defendant asserts the

Atlanta shooting involves a "complicated officer-involved shooting
that resulted in two deaths and several others shot," the government
does not intend to introduce facts that are irrelevant to the
defendants' motive in this case.

1 In sum, defendant offers no legitimate basis --- and no law
2 --- supporting the exclusion of the motive-related evidence.

3 **B. Evidence that OTF Members --- Including Defendant Banks [REDACTED]**
4 [REDACTED] --- Attempted to Kill T.B. in May 2021 Is Direct
5 Evidence of the Stalking Charge

6 Defendant also seeks to exclude evidence related to a May 2021
7 attempt by OTF members and associates to ambush and kill T.B. at a
8 Georgia gas station. This evidence is inextricably intertwined with
9 all charges in this case, but is also direct evidence of the stalking
10 charge in the SSI, which charges that the defendants, "beginning on a
11 date unknown," and continuing to August 19, 2022, stalked T.B. and
12 his entourage. (SSI at Count 3.) Like the motive evidence, the
13 government anticipates presenting this evidence in a streamlined way
through [REDACTED].⁸

14 Such evidence is clearly relevant, material, and admissible in
15 this case. Defendant Banks' and OTF's previous stalking and
16 attempted murder of T.B. "constitutes a part of the transaction that
17 serves as a basis for the [stalking] charge." Vizcarra-Martinez, 66
18 F.3d 1006, 1012-13 (9th Cir. 1995). Moreover, testimony about
19 defendant Banks' associates' "prior unsuccessful attempts to [kill
20 T.B.] at [defendant Banks'] request explained both the nature of [a]
21 conspiratorial relationship, and how and why the [murder plot] was
22 set in the manner that it was." United States v. Serang, 156 F.3d
23 910, 915 (9th Cir. 1998) (evidence of two prior attempts to burn

1 restaurant were inextricably intertwined with arson and conspiracy
2 charge).

Defendant's primary contention for exclusion is that the only connection between this attempted murder and defendant Banks is [REDACTED]. This basis for exclusion is precluded by binding Ninth Circuit law. United States v. Johnson, 132 F.3d 1279, 1283 (9th Cir. 1997) (holding the "reliability threshold" for admissibility under Rule 404(b) "is not a high one, and the testimony of a single witness can be sufficient"). The evidence should be admitted.

C. Evidence Related to OTF's Structure and Defendant Banks' Control Over OTF Members Is Necessary to Prove Identity, Intent, Modus Operandi, and Absence of Mistake

As detailed above, at trial the government will prove that six hitmen traveled to Los Angeles and used two cars to stalk and attempt to murder OTF rival, T.B. Missing their target, the hitmen shot and killed S.R. The government intends to introduce evidence to establish the structure of OTF to show the relationship among the co-conspirators and defendant Banks' leadership --- not just over OTF's legitimate music enterprise, but critically his knowledge of and involvement in OTF's violence. As the Court referenced during defendant Banks' detention hearing, a critical factual issue in this case is whether defendant Banks ordered and participated in the murder; or, alternatively, whether the hitmen committed the murder on their own or to impress defendant Banks.

The government seeks to introduce limited, narrowly tailored evidence under Rule 404(b) showing defendant Banks' power and control over his co-conspirators, and his co-conspirators' willingness to carry out his violent threats and demands, including the following:

1 (1) a text thread showing defendant Banks told a rival "I got them
2 hunting you . . ." which he forwarded to OTF members, including
3 defendant Wilson, [REDACTED]⁹ (2)
4 a text thread showing a feud between defendant Banks and a rival in
5 which defendant Banks told OTF members he was going to "pipe it up"
6 (grab a gun); and (3) a voice memo from [REDACTED]
7 discussing OTF structure and defendant Banks' control over money and
8 other OTF members.

9 This evidence is highly relevant to material disputed issues and
10 should be admitted. Indeed, a primary defense by defendant Banks in
11 this case is likely to be that even if the OTF members and associates
12 murdered S.R., defendant Banks did not know about and/or order the
13 murder. To prove defendant Banks' intent, knowledge, plan, modus
14 operandi, and absence of mistake, the government must be permitted to
15 introduce limited evidence showing that defendant Banks --- not
16 someone else within OTF --- had control over the organization,
17 including its money, and that other OTF members would fly across
18 country to murder another rap artist on their own.

19 As such, the government intends to introduce a text message
20 thread from April 2023 in which defendant Banks sent his OTF co-
21 conspirators, including defendant Wilson [REDACTED], a screenshot of
22 defendant Banks' taunting a rival: "I got them hunting you up ads
23 better have 3ski mask on." In response, OTF members warn defendant
24 Banks to protect himself in light of the threat, stating: "If you
25 talk to them blood on the dm text them in vanish mode." Materially,

26
27 ⁹ The government anticipates that [REDACTED]
28 [REDACTED]

1 defendant Banks made clear in this text thread that he ("I got") ---
2 not another OTF member --- has control over OTF associates that were
3 "hunt[ing]" the rival.

4 And in a similar thread from the same month, defendant Banks and
5 his OTF associates discuss defendant Banks' heated exchange with
6 another rival gang member, with defendant Banks telling his
7 associates: "I'm finna pipe it up," i.e., a common street reference
8 to the use of a firearm.¹⁰ In response to defendant Banks' call for
9 violence against the rival gang, [REDACTED] agreed to follow
10 Banks' lead, exclaiming: "Blood it's green [emoji of car and traffic
11 light] getting shit together now no phones," referring to a "green
12 light" to act on defendant Banks' order. And defendant Banks'
13 associates did just that: the government anticipates that [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED].

17 These two discrete text threads are direct evidence showing
18 OTF's structure and are otherwise highly probative to prove identity,
19 intent, modus operandi, plan, and absence of mistake for defendant
20 Banks and his co-conspirators: specifically, the threads demonstrate
21 Banks' modus operandi of threatening his rivals, funding acts of
22 violence against them, and defendant Banks' control over his OTF
23 associates and his OTF co-conspirators' willingness to act on his
24 behalf. Courts routinely admit such evidence under Rule 404(b),
25

26 ¹⁰ Regarding the "pipe it up" thread, the government expects that
27 [REDACTED]
28 [REDACTED]

1 particularly in conspiracy cases where evidence of other acts
2 "show[s] the background and development of the conspiracy" and "would
3 help explain why [a co-conspirator] trusted [another conspirator]
4 enough to include him in the risky scheme." United States v.
5 Hill, 953 F.2d 452, 457 (9th Cir. 1991); see, e.g., United States v.
6 Jones, 982 F.2d 380, 382-83 (9th Cir. 1992), as amended (Apr. 6,
7 1993) (admitting prior acts because they "explain the nature of
8 the relationship" between co-conspirators while placing "their
9 transaction in context for the jury").

10 Indeed, the Eighth Circuit's decision in United States v.
11 Jourdain is instructive. In that case, the court affirmed the
12 government's use of the defendant's prior solicitation of a shooting,
13 reasoning that the evidence "was relevant to establish (1) whether
14 the men shared a joint criminal purpose, (2) whether Jourdain had
15 knowledge of the violence potential of his buddies and a shooting was
16 foreseeable to Jourdain, and (3) whether the shooting of [the victim]
17 after Jourdain confronted [the victim] could have been a mistake or
18 accident." 433 F.3d 652, 659 (8th Cir. 2006). So too here, where
19 defendant Banks may claim that "he was merely present" in Los Angeles
20 during the stalking and murder, evidence of defendant Banks' threats
21 to other OTF rivals --- and his OTF co-conspirators' readiness to act
22 on those threats --- is highly probative and necessary to prove,
23 among other things, the identity, knowledge, and plan of the
24 conspirators in this case. See id.; see also United States v.
25 Pipola, 83 F.3d 556, 565-66 (2d Cir. 1996) (noting that "legitimate
26 purpose[s] for presenting evidence of extrinsic acts" under Rule
27 404(b) include "explain[ing] how a criminal relationship developed,"
28 and "help[ing] the jury understand the basis for the coconspirators'

1 relationship of mutual trust"); United States v. Bengali, 11 F.3d
2 1207, 1211-13 (4th Cir. 1993) (affirming admission of prior extortion
3 incident under Rule 404(b) to show intent); United States v. Aliaga,
4 617 F. App'x 971, 974 (11th Cir. 2015) (earlier extortion attempts
5 relevant to show defendant's "intent to obtain money from others").
6 A case cited by defendant (Mot. at 9) further supports this argument.
7 United States v. Wells, 879 F.3d 900. 928 (9th Cir. 2018)

8 (defendant's "background information" regarding "his relationships
9 with coworkers, his working environment and his work history [all]
10 relevant in a workplace homicide prosecution").

11 That these text messages and conduct occurred subsequent to the
12 charged conspiracy does not impact their admissibility, as "acts both
13 prior and subsequent to the indictment period may be probative of the
14 defendant's state of mind." United States v. Voorhies, 658 F.2d 710,
15 715 (9th Cir. 1981); United States v. Ayers, 924 F.2d 1468, 1473 (9th
16 Cir. 1991) (defendant's subsequent fraudulent conduct two years after
17 indictment period admissible under Rule 404(b) to show, among other
18 things, intent and identity); United States v. McDonald, 576 F.2d
19 1350, 1356 (9th Cir. 1978) (when defendant claimed no knowledge of
20 fraudulent activities, testimony that he subsequently participated in
21 other land fraud schemes was admitted to show knowledge and intent).¹¹

22
23 ¹¹ Defendant Banks' modus operandi of funding his associates'
24 criminality is further confirmed by a seized audio message from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

25 He explained that "people call [Banks]
26 for money," he gives out "500, 600 thousand [] to the streets,"
27 including funding his conspirators' "sliders," --- slang for stolen
cars used to commit crimes. The admission of such audio further
proves identity and absence of mistake, i.e., that Banks was the
individual who promised a reward for the killing of T.B. See, e.g.,
United States v. Tai, 994 F.2d 1204, 1209-10 (7th Cir. 1993)

28 (footnote cont'd on next page)

1 **D. The Government Must Be Permitted to Introduce Certain of**
2 **Defendant Banks' Lyrics That Are Highly Probative Of**
3 **Disputed Issues In This Case**

4 At trial, the government intends to introduce a limited set of
5 defendant Banks' lyrics that directly bear on material issues the
6 jury will decide in this case.¹²

7 Certain of the lyrics defendant Banks seeks to omit are party
8 admissions that are inextricably intertwined with the charges in this
9 case. See, e.g., United States v. Pierce, 785 F.3d 832, 840 (2d Cir.
10 2015) (rap video admissible to show defendant's "association with
11 members of the enterprise and his motive to participate in the
charged conduct against" rival gang members).

12 For example, as discussed above, the government will introduce
13 evidence that OTF members (including defendant Banks) were pressured
14 by fans to seek revenge for Bennett's killing (e.g., to "Slide for
15 Von"). Based on defendant Bank's motion, he plans to contest this
16 issue and even may dispute the meaning of what the government
17 believes is a straightforward call for revenge, see Mot. at 15 ("It
18 is unclear what 'Slide for Von' means..."). The government must be
19 permitted to present defendant Banks' own statements which dispel any
20 ambiguity as to the meaning of "sliding for Von": "Smurk, slide slide
21 slide. Don't respond to shit with Von . . . I'm like, 'fuck it, you
22 trippin', go get your gun' . . . They droppin' locations, I'm

23
24 _____
25 (explaining, in prosecution for extortion, that evidence of
26 defendant's prior association and employment of individual who
27 carried out extortionate act was admissible under Rule 404(b) to show
28 defendant's identity as person responsible for act).

29 ¹² The government reserves the right to introduce other co-
30 conspirators lyrics as inextricably intertwined and/or 404(b)
31 evidence, including defendant Wilson aka "Deeski." The government
32 will comply with the Court's 404(b) deadline to notice any additional
evidence that require notice under the rule.

1 getting' it done (woo-woo-woo, gang), Fuck tweetin', we slidin', the
2 feds are comin'."¹³ Additionally, in another recorded song seized
3 from [REDACTED]'s cell phone pursuant to a search warrant,
4 defendant Banks describes a scene with striking similarity to the
5 stalking and murder of S.R. in Los Angles, namely, referencing a
6 "bounty hunter" and being in Beverly Hills with machineguns
7 ("choppers") looking for rivals.¹⁴

8 Other of defendant Banks' lyrics are similarly material to
9 disputed issues in this case. A primary disputed issue, for example,
10 will be whether defendant Banks offered a monetary reward (the
11 bounty) for the hitmen to fly across the country to kill T.B. That
12 defendant Banks has explicitly referenced offering payment to
13 "catch"¹⁵ a rival is proof not only of defendant Banks' plan, modus
14 operandi, identity, and absence of mistake with respect to the
15 charges at issue, but also his co-conspirators eagerness to act on
16 the quid pro quo and accept their reward. See, e.g., United States
17 v. Moore, 639 F.3d 443, 447-48 (8th Cir. 2011) (admitting violent rap
18 lyrics over a Rule 403 objection because the lyrics were probative of
19 the defendant's participation in the charged conspiracy).

20

21

22 ¹³ "Ahhh Ha", Lil Durk, available at
23 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_q6go0G49A0.

24 ¹⁴ "Scoom his Ass (ft. Boonie Moe) (Official Video)", available
25 at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HXUDCW4wECY>. Although "Scoom his
26 Ass" does not appear to have been officially released by defendant,
the lyrics are authentic as the government seized the audio file from
a co-conspirator's cellular phone pursuant to a federal search
warrant, which has been produced to the defense. See Bates Media
638.

27 ¹⁵ "I don't want no niggas who you catch, **I want the one I paid**
28 **for ... Trollin' ass, we shot your homie.**" "Gucci Mane - Rumors feat.
Lil Durk [Official Video]", available at
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QVn1DGgqBNo> (emphasis added).

1 These admissions straight from defendant Banks --- regardless of
2 when they were written or who penned them --- show intricate
3 knowledge of the Los Angeles murder that only those involved would
4 likely know and/or are admissions relevant to prove identity and
5 absence of mistake in directing and promising a reward for violence
6 against T.B.¹⁶ See, e.g., United States v. Stuckey, 253 F. App'x
7 468, 482-83 (6th Cir. 2007) ("Government introduced the rap lyrics
8 not to show that Stuckey was of a bad character or had a propensity
9 for violence (or another bad character trait), but to show that he
10 killed Darbins. Statements that Stuckey dislikes and kills
11 "snitches," fills their bodies with holes, wraps them in blankets,
12 and dumps them in the road provides direct evidence that Stuckey shot
13 Darbins, wrapped his body in blankets, and dumped it in the road.").

14 **E. Evidence Showing a 2022 Murder In Chicago Was Motivated By
15 Money Linked to OTF and Defendant Banks**

16 The government intends to present limited, discrete evidence of
17 a murder-for-hire charged in the Northern District of Illinois
18 showing the hitmen's expectation to be paid by defendant Banks. See
19 United States v. Montgomery-Wilson, et al., Case No. CR 23-546 (N.D.
20

21 ¹⁶ A common theme throughout the motion is defendant asserts the
22 purported difficulty to lay foundation for various pieces of
23 evidence, including defendant's lyrics that were either formally
24 released to the public or the audio files were seized pursuant to
25 federal search warrants. In either case, foundational testimony
26 showing defendant --- not someone else --- made the statement will be
27 easily satisfied. See e.g., United States v. Ehmer, 87 F.4th 1073,
28 1122 (9th Cir. 2023) (agent's testimony that he recognized speaker's
voice and downloaded broadcasted recording between interviewer and
defendant from interviewer's website was sufficient to authenticate
recording even though recording had been edited for publication).
Defendant's contention that the use of his lyrics runs afoul of the
First Amendment is similarly meritless. See Wisconsin v. Mitchell,
508 U.S. 476, 489 (1993) ("The First Amendment ... does not prohibit
the evidentiary use of speech to establish the elements of a crime or
to prove motive or intent.")

1 Ill.). These acts are directly relevant and highly probative of
2 defendant Banks' identity as the contractor for the hit on T.B., as
3 well as plan, modus operandi, and absence of mistake --- i.e., that
4 he, and not another OTF member, ordered and financed the Los Angeles
5 murder. Specifically, the government has carefully selected narrow
6 pieces of evidence showing that two alleged shooters in the Chicago
7 case discussed payment from OTF and defendant Banks just two weeks
8 after the murder of a well-known Chicago gang member, S.M. The
9 government intends to admit a handful of short text messages showing
10 that one shooter texted the other: "Wassup with otf . . . Wym [what
11 do you mean] they not paying . . . Did durk gave u that money," and
12 DNA and fingerprint evidence linking the shooters to the crime scene.
13 The government also intends to introduce a social media post that one
14 of the alleged shooters' posted shortly after this text thread,
15 showing him holding money while a song by defendant Banks played in
16 the background.

17 These discrete acts are highly probative to prove defendant
18 Banks' identity, plan, modus operandi, and absence of mistake to show
19 that he (and not another OTF member) ordered, directed, and financed
20 the Los Angeles murder, with a promise of a reward to his hitmen.
21 See, e.g., Jourdain, 433 F.3d at 659 (evidence of defendant's prior
22 solicitation of shooting relevant to show association with co-
23 conspirators and absence of mistake, among other things).¹⁷ Such

24

25 ¹⁷ Although laying the foundation to prove these discrete facts
26 would potentially require three or four witnesses, the government
27 anticipates such testimony would not take up an unnecessarily lengthy
amount of time, especially when weighed against the probative value
of this 404(b) evidence. Moreover, should either of the defendants
charged in the Chicago case plead guilty prior to the trial in this
case, the government would likely propose admitting certified

(footnote cont'd on next page)

1 evidence is particularly crucial in this case, as the government
2 expects the evidence at trial will show that the defendants took
3 significant steps to conceal their involvement in Los Angeles murder,
4 including by using encrypted communications and/or burner phones, and
5 that defendant Banks used [REDACTED]
6 [REDACTED]. As he has repeatedly done in his
7 pleadings, defendant Banks will undoubtedly argue that the failure to
8 seize direct communications about the murder purportedly shows
9 defendant Banks did not participate in or commit the murder. (See,
10 e.g., Mot. at 2, 27 (calling the case against defendant Banks "thin,"
11 "fatally weak," and "born out of the government's own missteps").
12 These arguments further illuminate how the 2022 Chicago murder ---
13 and all of the evidence outlined above --- bears on critical,
14 disputed issues in this case. While defendant is free to argue his
15 view that the government's case against him is weak, the jury must
16 also see and hear evidence to rebut defendant's argument that the
17 hitmen in this case (OTF members and associates) committed the crime
18 on their own accord.

19 **F. The Requirements of Rule 404(b) Are Met for Evidence
20 Described Above**

21 As detailed above, much of the evidence defendant seeks to
22 exclude is direct and/or inextricably intertwined evidence, and
23 therefore not subject to exclusion under Rule 404(b). To the extent
24 Rule 404(b) applies, the evidence should be admitted for the
25 following additional reasons:

26
27
28 _____ conviction records to establish the shooters' identity, which would
significantly streamline presentation of this evidence.

1 1. The Acts Are Not Too Remote in Time

2 The other acts described above are not too remote in time, as
3 they all took place within approximately a year and a half of S.R.'s
4 murder. See, e.g., United States v. Ayers, 924 F.2d 1468, 1474 (9th
5 Cir.1991) (subsequent acts ranging from nine months to two years
6 after the charged offense were not too remote); United States v. Ono,
7 918 F.2d 1462, 1465 n.2 (9th Cir. 1990) (admitting seven-year-old
8 prior conviction under 404(b)); United States v. Hadley, 918 F.2d
9 848, 851 (9th Cir. 1990) (same, regarding ten-year old act); United
10 States v. Ross, 886 F.2d 264, 267 (9th Cir. 1989) (same, regarding
11 13-year old prior act).

12 2. The Acts Are Based on Sufficient Evidence

13 There is ample evidence to prove up each of the discrete acts,
14 including digital communications and cooperator testimony. See
15 Huddleston v. United States, 485 U.S. 681, 687 (1988) (rejecting
16 preponderance threshold for admitting 404(b) evidence as
17 "inconsistent with the structure of the Rule of Evidence and the
18 plain language of Rule 404(b")); id. at 691 (explaining that proof of
19 other acts need only be such that "the jury reasonably could have
20 concluded" that prior acts occurred); see also United States v.
21 Johnson, 132 F.3d 1279, 1283 (9th Cir. 1997) ("This reliability
22 threshold is not a high one, and the testimony of a single witness
23 can be sufficient."); United States v. Hinton, 31 F.3d 817, 823 (9th
24 Cir. 1994) ("We are not persuaded that where a witness testifies as
25 to the defendant's prior bad acts, the jury must be presented with
26 evidence corroborating the witness' testimony to satisfy the low
27 threshold required by this part of the test.").

1 Here, the evidence sought to be admitted more than meets this
2 low threshold. The proof consists of: (i) defendant Banks' and his
3 co-conspirators' own text messages discussing violence, corroborated
4 by anticipated testimony of cooperating witnesses; (ii) defendant's
5 own recorded admissions in his raps about bounties, the meaning of
6 "Slide for Von," and details about stalking rivals in Beverly Hills;
7 and (iii) discrete evidence from S.M.'s murder case showing the
8 murder was motivated by anticipated payments by defendant Banks
9 and/or OTF, including DNA results and text messages. All of these
10 categories of evidence, each of which corroborates the other, is more
11 than enough to establish the other acts under Rule 404(b).

3. The Other Acts Are Sufficiently Similar to the Charged Offense

As a threshold matter, "when offered to prove knowledge, ... the prior act need not be similar to the charged act as long as the prior act was one which would tend to make the existence of the defendant's knowledge more probable than it would be without the evidence."

18 United States v. Vo, 413 F.3d 1010, 1018 (9th Cir. 2005) (cleaned
19 up). Nonetheless, all of the acts set forth above are sufficiently
20 similar to the charged conduct. See Johnson, 132 F.3d at 1283
21 (holding that “past conduct need not be identical . . . but instead
22 need only be similar enough to be probative of intent”).

23 Here, the SSI alleges that the co-conspirators --- funded and
24 directed by defendant Banks --- flew across the country to stalk and
25 kill one of defendant Banks' rivals in exchange for a reward. Each
26 of the above-described pieces of evidence is strikingly similar
27 conduct to that alleged here. First, defendant Banks' text message
28 threats and his admissions to committing violent acts in his rap

1 songs all demonstrate the power and control he has over his OTF co-
2 conspirators in ordering violence, and that defendant Banks --- not
3 another OTF member --- directed the activities of other OTF members.
4 Indeed, the text messages and lyrics both fully embrace the influence
5 defendant Banks wields over his confederates, such as his admissions
6 that: "**I got** them hunting you up"; "**I don't want** no niggas who you
7 catch, **I want the one I paid for**"; and "They droppin' locations, **I'm**
8 **getting' it done** (woo-woo-woo, gang), Fuck tweetin', we slidin."
9 Second, the response of OTF members and associates to defendant
10 Banks' calls for action against his rivals is the same: they act at
11 his direction, with his funds. All of this evidence satisfies Rule
12 404(b)'s similarity requirement.

13 4. The Rule 403 Balancing Test Favors Admission

14 Rule 403 does not bar the admission of evidence of the above-
15 described evidence. "Relevant evidence is inherently prejudicial,"
16 and it is "only unfair prejudice, substantially outweighing probative
17 value," that justifies "exclusion of relevant matter under Rule 403."
18 United States v. Hankey, 203 F.3d 1160, 1172 (9th Cir. 2000).

19 Here, the other acts are highly probative for the reasons
20 discussed above. Specifically, they provide critical context for the
21 charged offenses and point to defendant Banks' and his co-
22 conspirators' intent, identity, relationship, motive, and the manner
23 in which the co-conspirators carried out the attempted assassination
24 of T.B. The fact that the evidence tends to prove the charges
25 against defendants does not render it unfairly prejudicial. See
26 United States v. Parker, 549 F.2d 1217, 1222 (9th Cir. 1977) (Rule
27 404(b) evidence "'is not rendered inadmissible because it is of a
28 highly prejudicial nature The best evidence often is.'"); see

1 also United States v. Blitz, 151 F.3d 1002, 1009 (9th Cir. 1998)
2 ("[E]ven if ... [404(b)] evidence resulted in some prejudice (and all
3 unfavorable evidence about a defendant does), it was not 'unfair
4 prejudice' and did not 'substantially outweigh' the high probative
5 value of the evidence."). Moreover, any risk of unfair prejudice can
6 be lessened by providing the jury with a limiting instruction as to
7 the significance of the prior acts evidence. See, e.g., United
8 States v. O'Brien, 601 F.2d 1067, 1070 (9th Cir. 1979) ("Limiting
9 instructions may reduce or eliminate prejudice which would otherwise
10 occur."); United States v. Manning, 56 F.3d 1188, 1197 (9th Cir.
11 1995) (evidence of prior bombing conviction admissible in trial for
12 murder by mail bomb; limiting instruction indicated that court
13 conducted balancing).

14 **G. The Government's 404(b) Notice is Sufficient**

15 Finally, defendants contend that the Court should exclude the
16 government's proposed evidence in its preliminary disclosure because
17 the notice was purportedly insufficient. (Mot. at 4-5.) The Court
18 should reject this assertion out of hand for multiple reasons.
19 First, the direct and inextricably intertwined evidence described in
20 Section III.A-B is not subject to any notice requirement, and
21 therefore cannot be excluded on that basis. Second, the government's
22 notice --- although preliminary --- was nonetheless robust and
23 satisfies Rule 404(b)'s requirement to provide "the general nature of
24 the evidence" before trial. United States v. Peyton, 28 F. App'x
25 655, 658 (9th Cir. 2002) ("Peyton was apprised of the general nature
26 of the evidence, in the form of names but not documentary records,
27 well before trial. Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) advisory committee's note,
28 1991 Amendment ("[O]pt[ing] for a generalized notice provision which

1 requires the prosecution to apprise the defense of the general nature
2 of the evidence of extrinsic acts."))). Indeed, the notice, which is
3 not due until November 17, 2025, provides specific pieces of evidence
4 that have been produced in discovery that the government intends to
5 admit at trial, and the bases for their admissibility. That is all
6 the rule requires.

7 **IV. SEVERANCE IS LEGALLY AND FACTUALLY UNWARRANTED**

8 Defendant Wilson, joined by defendants Lindsey and Houston, has
9 also filed a conditional motion to sever, contending that "if the
10 Court were to allow the Government to introduce this evidence [in the
11 government's preliminary disclosure], severance is the only way to
12 protect Mr. Wilson's right to a fair trial." (Mot. at 5.)
13 Defendants' argument that the "spillover" prejudice from the
14 government's evidence requires severance misconstrues the relevance
15 of the proposed evidence and is, in any event, legally unsupported.
16 This motion, too, should be rejected.

17 **A. Legal Standard for Severance**

18 Courts have uniformly expressed an overwhelming preference for
19 the joint trial of co-defendants charged in the same indictment.
20 "Defendants jointly indicted ordinarily should be jointly tried."
21 United States v. Polizzi, 801 F.2d 1543, 1553 (9th Cir. 1986).
22 Although the district court may order separate trials if a joint
23 trial would be prejudicial, see Fed. R. Crim. P. 14(a), the burden of
24 showing prejudice is high. "Severance is appropriate under Rule 14
25 'only if there is a serious risk that a joint trial would compromise
26 a specific trial right of one of the defendants, or prevent the jury
27 from making a reliable judgment about guilt or innocence.'" United
28 States v. Stinson, 647 F.3d 1196, 1205 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting

1 Zafiro v. United States, 506 U.S. 534, 539 (1993)). Since the
2 possibility of some prejudice is present whenever defendants are
3 joined for trial, the defendant bears a "heavy burden" to show
4 "clear," "manifest," or "undue" prejudice from a joint trial. United
5 States v. Tootick, 952 F.2d 1078, 1080 (9th Cir. 1991); United States
6 v. Polizzi, 801 F.2d 1543, 1554 (9th Cir. 1986).

7 Severance is especially disfavored in conspiracy trials such as
8 this one. "[A] joint trial is particularly appropriate where the co-
9 defendants are charged with conspiracy, because the concern for
10 judicial efficiency is less likely to be outweighed by possible
11 prejudice to the defendants when much of the same evidence would be
12 admissible against each of them in separate trials." United States
13 v. Fernandez, 388 F.3d 1199, 1241 (9th Cir. 2004).

14 The district court has wide latitude to deny severance. "The
15 test for determining abuse of discretion in denying severance [] is
16 whether a joint trial would be so prejudicial that the trial judge
17 could exercise [her] discretion in only one way." United States v.
18 Escalante, 637 F.2d 1197, 1201 (9th Cir. 1980). The mere fact that a
19 defendant believes he has a better chance of acquittal if tried
20 separately does not require severance. Zafiro v. United States, 506
21 U.S. 534, 540 (1993). Defendant must "also show a violation of one
22 of his substantive rights by reason of the joint trial," such as
23 "unavailability of full-cross examination, lack of opportunity to
24 present individual defenses," "denial of Sixth Amendment
25 confrontation rights," or "failure to properly instruct the jury on
26 the admissibility of the evidence as to each defendant." United
27 States v. Escalante, 637 F.2d 1197, 1201 (9th Cir. 1980).

1 **B. Severance is Inappropriate Because the Government's
2 Proposed Evidence is Relevant to all Defendants' Identity,
3 Motive, Intent, Plan, Preparation, and Knowledge**

4 As detailed above, the government does not anticipate that the
5 defendants will credibly challenge that two vehicles were used to
6 track, stalk, and ultimately murder S.R. during the January 2026
7 trial. Instead, the jury's focus will be deciding who ordered and
participated in the Los Angeles murder, and why?

8 Defendant Wilson's severance motion is based on the mistaken
9 view that the critical evidence described above is relevant and
10 therefore admissible against only defendant Banks. Not so. Evidence
11 showing that a high-profile member of OTF (Bennett) was shot and
12 killed by someone affiliated with T.B. is material to proving motive
13 for all OTF defendants, including defendants Banks, Wilson and
14 Houston. The motive evidence also shows why OTF members recruited
15 others to commit the Los Angeles murder, including defendant Lindsey.
16 Indeed, without this evidence, the jury could be misled into
17 believing this was a random shooting at a gas station, when the
18 murder was instead a premeditated attempt to kill OTF rival, T.B.

19 A majority of the remaining disputed evidence is similarly
20 admissible against all defendants. For example, the evidence showing
21 defendant Banks' control and leadership over OTF (including his
22 knowledge of and involvement in OTF's violence) shows the
23 relationship between the co-conspirators and explains why they were
24 willing to travel across the country to commit a murder. The same
25 reasoning applies to defendant Lindsey, who is alleged to have been
26 recruited by defendant Wilson to participate in the murder in
27 exchange for money.

1 Even if some of the evidence would be admissible only against a
2 particular defendant, defendants have not demonstrated the
3 insufficiency of limiting instructions. Historically, “[t]he Supreme
4 Court has held that the risk of prejudice posed by joint trials can
5 be cured by proper jury instructions.” United States v. Nelson, 137
6 F.3d 1094, 1108 (9th Cir. 1998); see Zafiro, 506 U.S. at 540-41. For
7 a defendant to be entitled to severance based on the “spillover”
8 effect of evidence against a co-defendant, he must “demonstrate the
9 insufficiency of limiting instructions given by the judge.” United
10 States v. Joetzki, 952 F.2d 1090, 1094 (9th Cir. 1991). So long as
11 the district judge provides the jury with instructions that make
12 clear which defendant is charged with each offense, the defendants
13 are not entitled to severance. See Nelson, 137 F.3d at 1108.

14 To the extent the Court determines that evidence is admissible
15 for a limited purpose against certain trial defendants,¹⁸ the
16 government anticipates that the Court will provide the jury with the
17 standard instructions given for trial in this district, including
18 Ninth Circuit Model Jury Instructions 3.9 (advising jury it should
19 evaluate with “greater caution” testimony from a witness who pleads
20 guilty to a crime arising out of the same events as for which the
21 defendant is on trial), Instruction 1.13 (instructing jury to give
22 separate consideration of evidence against each separate defendant),
23 and Instruction 6.13 (advising jury to give separate consideration of
24 multiple counts against multiple defendants). There is no indication
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26

27 ¹⁸ The severance motion is also premature, as it is unclear if
28 all defendants will even proceed to trial and the Court has not yet
ruled on defendant Banks’ motion to exclude.

1 that these instructions, including any additional curative
2 instructions the Court may see fit to give, would be insufficient.

3 **V. CONCLUSION**

4 For the foregoing reasons, the government respectfully requests
5 that this Court deny the motion to exclude and the motion to sever.

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